

Late Foreign News.

EUROPEAN.

LEWIS, Sept. 27.—The *Ind. Mail Gazette* denounces the Lewis Telegraph this morning for misinterpretations of the sentence in Disraeli's speech in regard to the Queen as flagrantly dishonest as any which ever appeared in an English journal. It observes that if Gladstone keeps such company as that of the editors of that journal none but the rabble will follow him.

PANTS, Sept. 29.—The men of the City of Paris have been taken, with subscriptions for more than thirteen times the required amount.

Several conflicts have taken place within the past few days between the French citizens and the German garrison of Dijon. The town is intensely excited over the occurrence.

HAMMUS, Sept. 29.—There are no cases of cholera in this city.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The Newcastle strikers have decided to hold a mass meeting to-morrow, and have invited the workmen of Sunderland and other places to send delegations.

The Times of the 19th says, another attempt to solve the problem of direct railway communication between England and India has just been made by William Low and George T. Moore, of Wrexham and Castle, by a proposal to make use of the existing roads to the port of Liverpool, via the Canal to Trinity, and then to proceed by rail through Ashton-under-Lyne, Accrington, York, Preston, Blackpool, to Kirkcaldy, a distance to Bremen; the distance to be over 3,000 miles, or 27 days. It is believed the whole distance could be accomplished in from six to seven days. The highest estimated cost of the undertaking is, in round numbers, forty-five millions sterling, and the estimated cost per mile ranges from £5,000 to £12,000 in the different localities.

The London Telegraph of the 18th says, editorially, that there is no longer much room to doubt that to the majority of the decent heretics will be added the disaster of the cattle plague. The foot and mouth disease is spreading among the horned stock of the Kingdom with deplorable rapidity. Northamptonshire, Cambridge-shire, and Huntingdonshire are the three English counties chiefly affected. It has spread as far north as Peterborough. The disease is now at the gates of the metropolis, threatening the safety of the nation. The Queen's health and the safety of the country are at stake. The Prime Minister is more a man than a man of the world. He has little knowledge of human nature, and leaves it out of account in his reckonings. In his own case, when challenged to justify an opinion or policy he is always ready to borrow or invent some great principle on which it is supposed to rest, and which has influenced his mind and compelled him to take a particular course. He is apparently quite unconscious of the various personal circumstances which have in reality been governing his conduct. Expediency is unknown to him. Great principles alone command his allegiance. For instance, a couple of years ago it became evident that as the Irish Church question had been settled, and the Irish Mass question was on the eve of being disposed of, at least for a time, it was necessary to find some other question on which the party could be rallied. Mr. Gladstone looked about him, and saw nothing but the ballot. He had previously opposed the ballot, and he had now to explain why he was going to support it. I do not doubt the perfect honesty and sincerity of his declaration that his change of mind had been caused solely by philosophical considerations. I dare say he was himself unconscious of the fact that he was taking up the ballot just to keep his party together and himself at the head of it, yet that was really the case. His argument was that when a minority of the people exercised the franchise on behalf of the rest, the majority had a right to know how they exercised it. But now that the great body of the people voted, each man for himself, the necessity for public voting had ceased, and voters had a right to vote without letting anybody know whether they voted on one side or the other. This was a very ingenious theory, if it had only been true to the facts; but then it wasn't. It is only in boroughs that household suffrage prevails, and although there most adult males have votes, the franchise is still a trust—especially as it was one because there it is exercised by the males on behalf of the women and children; and in the counties it is still a minority of males voting for the majority. I mention this merely to show the curious depth of his mind and his superstitions regard for anything that can be passed off as a principle, even though he has just invented it himself on the spur of the moment, and under the pressure of necessity. If he were more a student of human nature, he would know that a great deal of personal feeling, and personal interest, too, go to the shaping of opinions. The abolition of purchase in the army was a principle of the Liberal Party, but he should have been aware that it struck at the phrenology as well as the aristocracy, and that among those who were compelled by their political professions to vote for it, there were many who privately resented such a proceeding bitterly, and were extremely sure about it. The same thing may be said of the Ballot. Liberals as well as Conservatives are afraid of a new mode of voting, the effect of which it is impossible to forecast, which will upset all previous calculations, and keep candidates shoggin in the dark as to the chances of election till the last moment is all over. In practice, very likely, matters will turn out more comfortably; but, of course, nobody need be told, and numbers feel very uneasy about their souls. All these things help to create a kind of floating atmosphere of discontent and impatience, which should have been taken into account in the Minister's calculations. If determined to push both measures, he should at least have done all he could to soothe and conciliate his followers and the Opposition as much as possible, to wrap their physic in sugar and wreath their bonds with flowers. On the contrary, however, everything has been done to irritate and exasperate everybody all round. The Premier's aspect of manner and impatience have produced a rankling dissatisfaction among his own men, and fanned to a white heat the fury of the Opposition. In this way, Mr. Gladstone has decidedly lost ground in Parliament, but I doubt whether he has lost much real ground in the country. Mr. Lowe's unhappy Budget has rather damaged the financial reputation of the Cabinet, but in other respects the public out of doors and away from the clubs, the publicans of Manchester, Birmingham, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and other towns, are rather disposed to side with the Premier, and to think he is a very ill-used man. He has been, as a matter of tactics, too much attacked lately in a sharp personal manner, which, when persisted in, is always pretty sure to turn public opinion to the side of the supposed victim. People in the country know nothing of Mr. Gladstone's personal offensiveness. They know him only from afar off as a man with a great deal of lofty sentiment and fine language, and think the House of Commons is rather unreasonable and unfair toward him. On the whole, I believe Mr. Gladstone could still carry a good majority at the elections, but it would not be, as before, by his name alone—he would have to take his measures, and a good deal, of course, would depend on what they were.—*Cor. N. Y. T.*

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Princess Alexandra arrived at Aberdeen to-day and received a perfect ovation from the citizens. She will shortly visit the Queen at Balmoral.

The British revenue returns for the year closing to-day show a decrease, as compared with last year, of over half a million pounds sterling.

A terrible gale, experienced to-day in Yarmouth, occasioned great damage to property along the sea coast, on the river Tore, and to the shipping in the roads.

MADRID, Sept. 30.—The King made his entry into Logrono to-day, and met with an enthusiastic reception.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The usual reference to the Queen's health does not appear in the daily chronicle of Court news to-day.

Gladstone and the Prince of Wales have gone to Balmoral Castle.

Bruce, Home Secretary, in his speech to-night, vindicated the foreign policy of the Government, and declared that the concessions made to the United States in the Treaty of Washington were accompanied with no loss whatever of national honor.

AMERICAN.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 30.—A terrible conflagration occurred here this afternoon, destroying the immense warehouse on the track of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, near Sixteenth Street, with the contents, consisting of about \$800,000 worth of drugs and merchandise of various kinds stored therein, and belonging to some two hundred merchants of the city. One man is known to have been killed to death; three others are missing, who, when last seen, were in the stores of the fauna, when it seemed impossible to escape. The Government-bound warehouse, adjacent, containing \$2,000,000 worth of goods, was also escaped destruction. Loss by the building, \$50,000, fully insured. The aggregate insurance on the goods burned is \$250,000.

President Grant arrived here to-day, and will remain until Tuesday, the day of his brother.

Register County has not yet been arrested. He is the Tammany Democrat from the Seventeenth Assembly District in the New York Convention. Justice Cochran stated that he would issue an order of arrest to-morrow. In very early it is probable that the affir will result in such a way as to enable Connelly to go to the Convention.

The last issue of a weekly pictorial paper in this city contained a large cut representing Hall, Tweed, Sweeny and Company to evict or drive heavily mangled. The police, by direction of Mayor Hall, seized the whole edition.

A gentleman lately arrived from Havana, says that the reports lately published here of the pacification of the insurgent districts are false. No surrender of any Republican troops or leaders has occurred, and as to reinforcements from Spain, that was all absolutely untrue also. The reported arrival of troops from Europe were lies, notwithstanding the official reports. Only 1,300 Spanish soldiers had been landed in Cuba since the first of January last, and these had been used up. There is no thought of surrender among the Cubans. Reider states that the Spaniards were making use of the discipline of the regulars. Friends at Washington and New York are agitated against a Republican Government.

LIVERPOOL, Ky., Oct. 2.—Last Saturday, near Peoria, Ill., Prof. Willard made arrangements for a balloon ascension. He was accompanied by G. H. Knapp, Editor of the Orange County *Times*. As they were getting into the balloon the cords broke; they made a spring and only succeeded in grasping the ropes at the balloon. Knapp fell low and fell a distance of thirty feet, without serious injury; Willard held on and attempted to climb into the basket, but was unable to do so. The balloon shot up with the Professor hanging below. At the height of a mile he lost his hold, and came whirling to the earth. It is needless to say that he was killed, and that his remains were hardly recognizable.

There are rumors of trouble and outbreak of the Mormons, but they are not to be credited. Besides the assurance of the Mormon leaders that all decisions of the Courts will be obeyed, Governor Wood has made every preparation for the emergency, and he will sustain the law at any cost. Another company of United States troops from Fort Dodge arrived here to-night. It is reported and generally believed that judgments have been found against Brigham Young for murder.

NORWICH, Conn.—Three companies of United States troops arrived last night from Fort Dodge and Stockton. They were sent by General Angier upon requisition telegraphed by Governor Wood and the Commander of Camp Douglass.

It is understood that Brigham has engaged some of the best attorneys here, and all the Mormons are awaiting the trial which will succeed if he has a fair trial.

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having this day been duly appointed Administrator of the Estate of JOHN BONHOMME, late of Paula, Fane, Island of Hawaii, hereby gives Notice to all parties having claims against the said Estate to present them on or before the 20th of December, 1872, at which time it will be forever barred; and all persons owing the same are requested to make immediate payment to L. SEVERANCE, Esq., Post-Office, Hilo, July 20th, 1871. [28-4] Administrator.

Infant School.

A SCHOOL for a limited number of Young Children will be opened at the Olympic Hall, as soon as they are sufficient. Applications are to be made to Mrs. MASON, Fane. Apply for terms to Mrs. MASON, Fane.

Mr. Gladstone's Position.

The question is eagerly debated whether Mr. Gladstone has lost ground this year as the head of the Ministry. With both Houses of Parliament, with the Press, and the club societies of London, there can be no doubt he has. There are few of his own party who speak of him without vexation and disengagement. They do his best, but without love or enthusiasm. They are made to feel the whip and the collar too much.

Unfortunately, the Prime Minister is more a monk than a man of the world. He has little knowledge of human nature, and leaves it out of account in his reckonings. In his own case, when challenged to justify an opinion or policy he is always ready to borrow or invent some great principle on which it is supposed to rest, and which has influenced his mind and compelled him to take a particular course. He is apparently quite unconscious of the various personal circumstances which have in reality been governing his conduct.

Expediency is unknown to him. Great principles alone command his allegiance. For instance, a couple of years ago it became evident that as the Irish Church question had been settled, and the Irish Mass question was on the eve of being disposed of, at least for a time, it was necessary to find some other question on which the party could be rallied.

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I dare say he was himself unconscious of the fact that he was taking up the ballot just to keep his party together and himself at the head of it, yet that was really the case.

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I mention this merely to show the curious depth of his mind and his superstitions regard for anything that can be passed off as a principle, even though he has just invented it himself on the spur of the moment, and under the pressure of necessity.

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Good Grey and White All Wool.

Plain, Twill, and Corduroy.

Thompson's Glue-Fitting Corsets.

Amoskeag Denims, Jeans, Drills and

Bleached and Unbleached Cottons.

A Sup'r Ass't of Stationery,

Water Line Note Paper.

White Ruled Note Book.

White Cuff and Table Letter and Bill Paper.

White, Cuff and Table Letter and Note Envelopes.

Payson, Parker, and Carter's Copying Ink.

Artist's & Book-Keepers' Flexible Rulers.

Smith & Weston's Picture and Cartridges.

Hair Girths, Stirrups, & Leather.

Spanish Trees, Cranes, & Brackets.

Oak Bellings, Street Bells, &c.

Wood Fastenings, Lamp Black.

Italian Packing Lace, Leather.

Paints, Oils, &c.

White Zinc & Lead, 24 & 25 lb. container.

Paris & Chrysanthemum.

Mineral Spirits, Linseed Oil, &c.

Patent Beyer, Venetian.

Whiting Preserves, Blue Bladders of Paint,

Carriage and Coach Varnish,

Bright, Copal and Furniture Varnish,

Marlinspike, Turpentine, Linseed Oil, &c.

Mineral Spirit, Linseed Oil, &c.

Hammer & Chisel Handles.

Wood Cards, Saddles, Enclosed Trunks,

Coopers' Tools, Holes, &c.

Crackers, Hounds, and Champering Knives,

Carpenters' Planes,

Frogs, Smooth, Jack & Jointers,

Cuts, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, 30 and

40 lb. Boat Nails, 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 in.

Prised Nails, 2 & 2 1/2 in.

Copper Rivets, 4, 5 & 6 in.

Iron Rivets, 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 in.